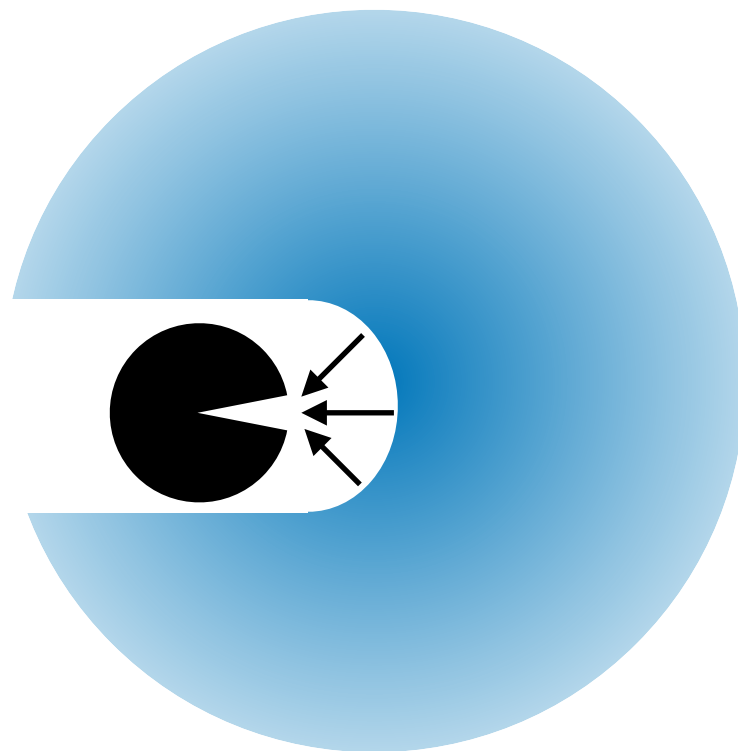




SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



Black hole eating boson star



Taishi Ikeda
(Sapienza University of Rome)

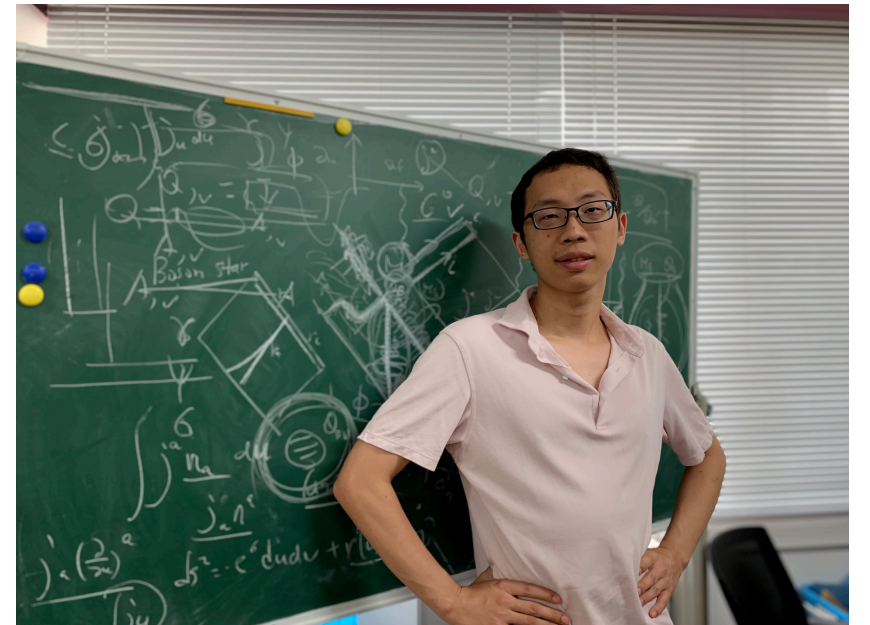
My collaborators



Vitor Cardoso



Miguel Zilhão



Zhen Zhong

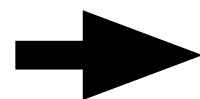
Beyond GR and SM

- Mystery in our Universe

- Dark matter ??
- Dark energy ??
- Quantum theory of gravity ??

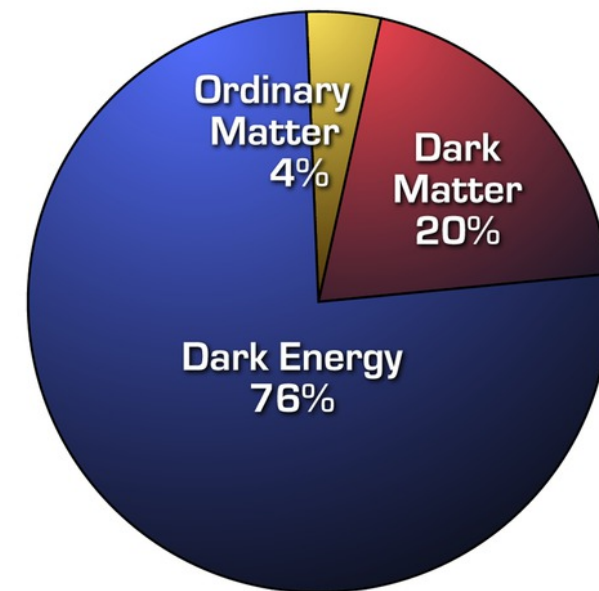
- They may be hints of new physics.

- New particle ??
- Modified gravity ??
- String theory ?? et al.



They predict light fields.

- Light complex scalar fields are one of the candidate.



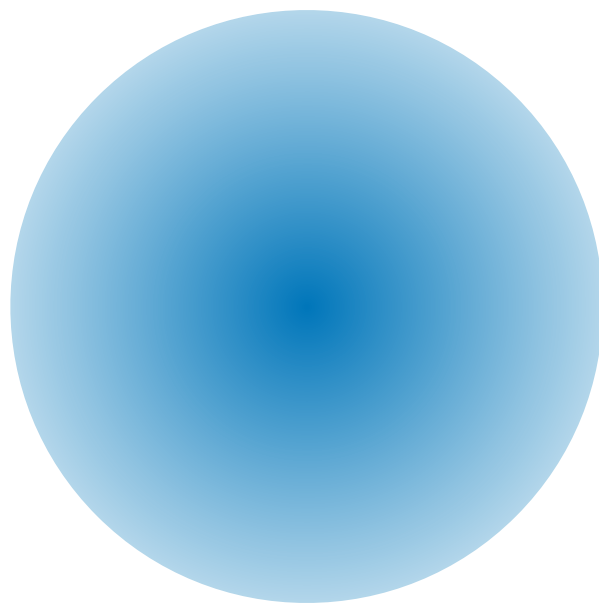
$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{R}{16\pi} - g^{\mu\nu} \nabla_\mu \psi \nabla_\nu \psi^* - \mu^2 |\psi|^2 \right)$$

ψ : complex scalar field

Light scalar field in our Universe

- Typical configuration of the light field.

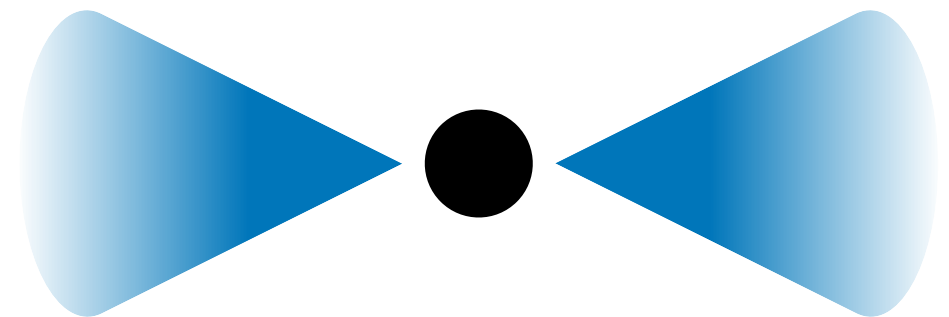
Boson star
= self-gravitating object



- compact object
- dark matter halo

$$\frac{M_{\text{BS}}}{M_{\odot}} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{100 \text{ pc}}{R_{\text{BS}}} \left(\frac{10^{-22} \text{ eV}}{\mu} \right)^2$$

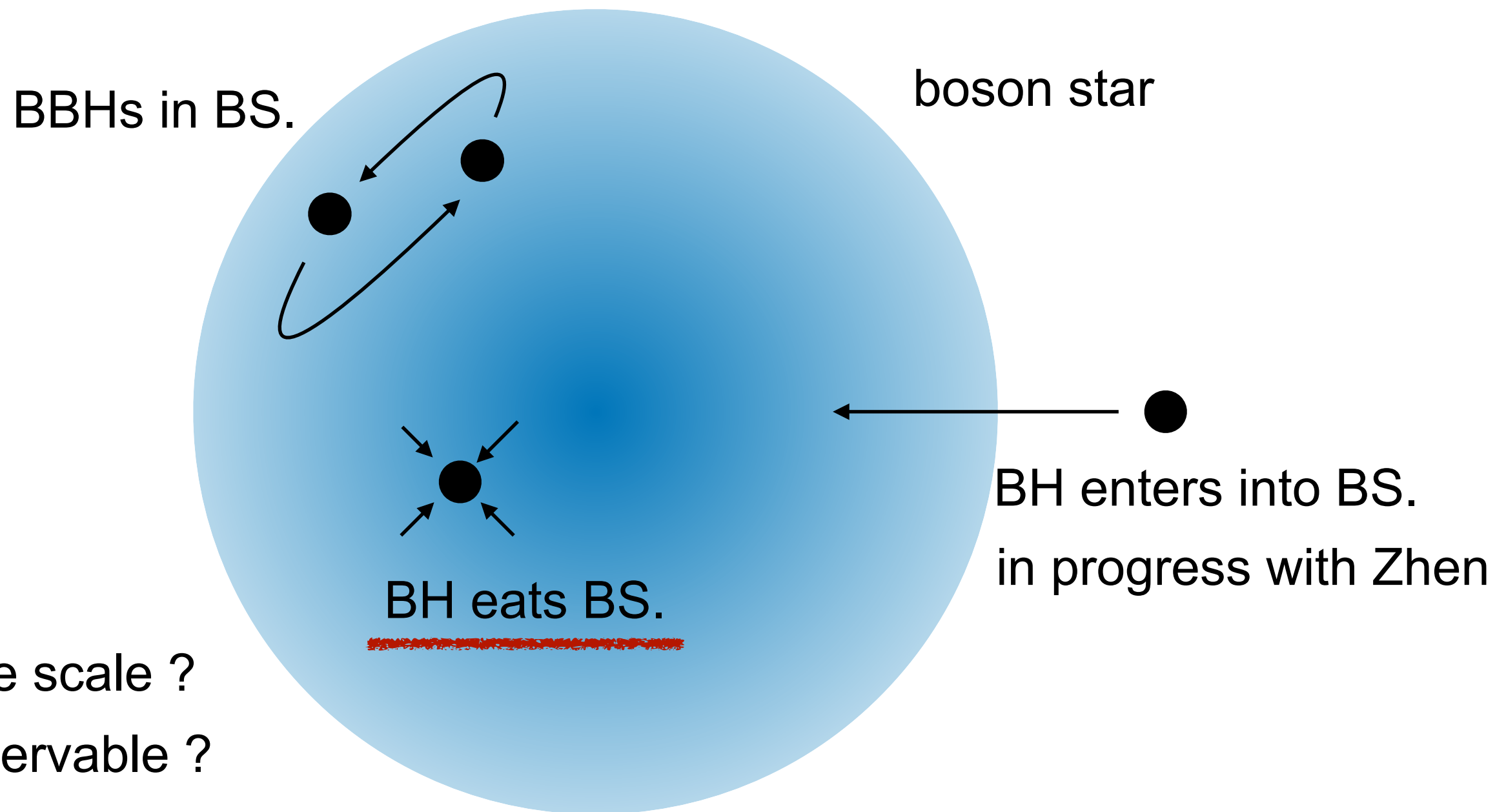
Gravitational atom
= test field configuration
around BH



- source of GW
- superradiant instability

Possible interactions with BHs

- Dark matter halo interact with BHs



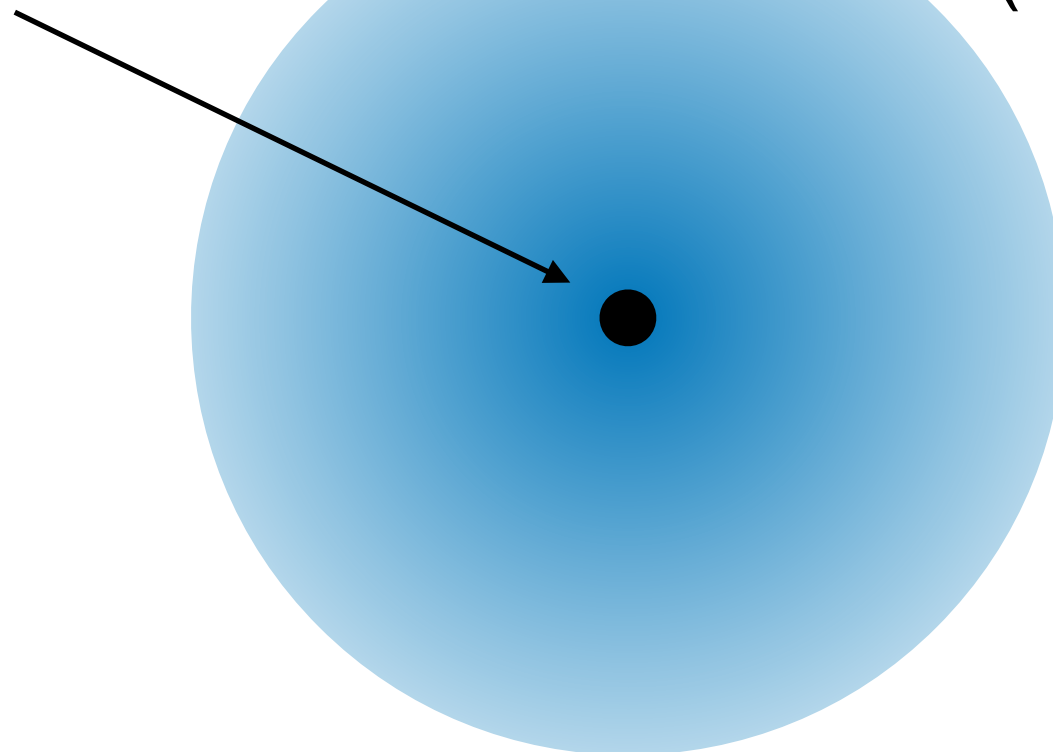
- Time scale ?
- Observable ?
- Typical dynamics ?

Set up

- Set up : BS-BH system
 - Spherical symmetry (for simplicity) : non-spinning BH, BS
 - Initial profile is boson star profile with BH
 - We consider the evolution of metric and the complex scalar field.

Black hole ($M_{\text{BH},0}$)

(Nodeless) boson star



Parameters

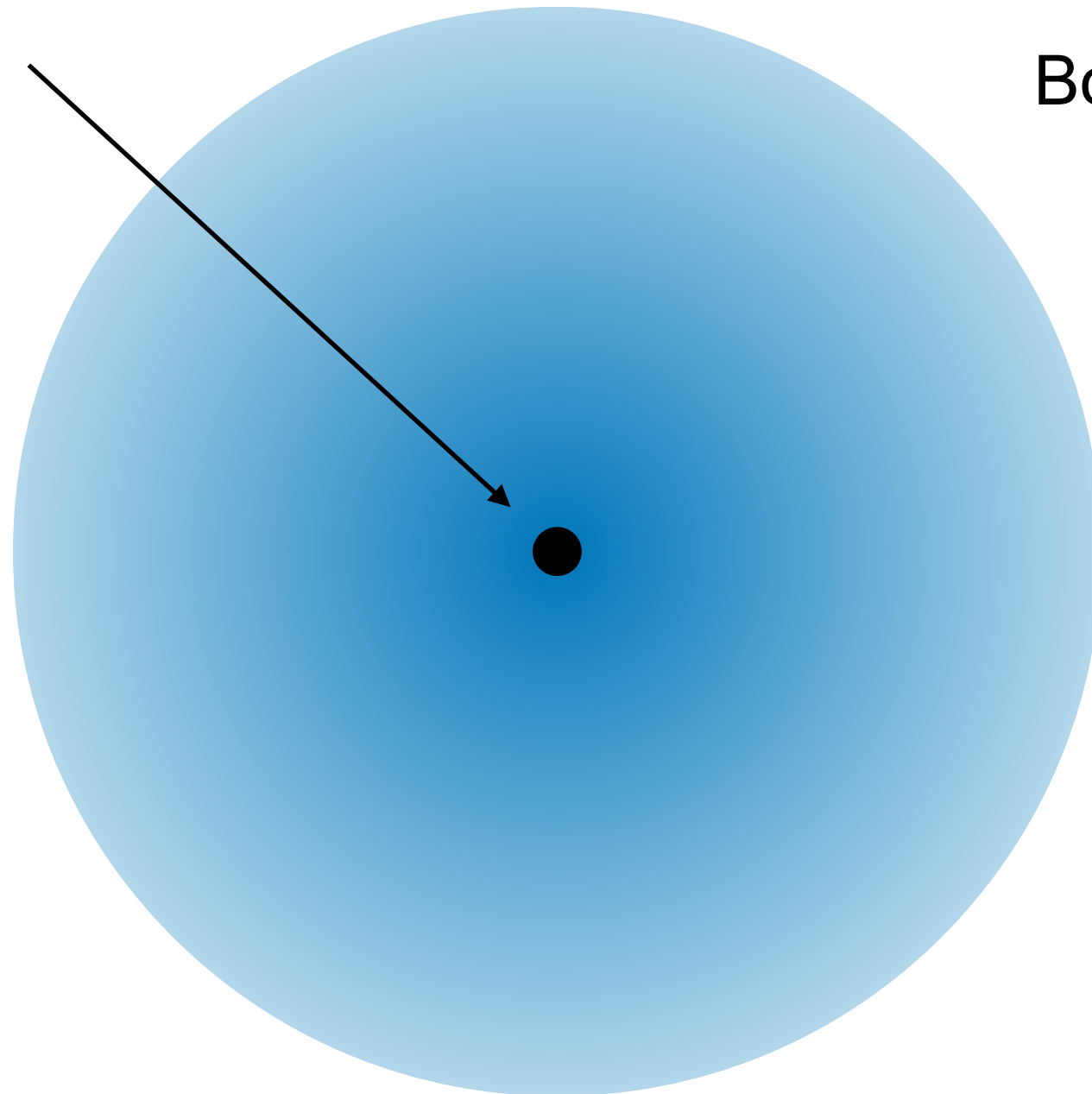
$$\mu M_{\text{BH},0}, \Psi_c$$

Initial Data

Possible Scenario

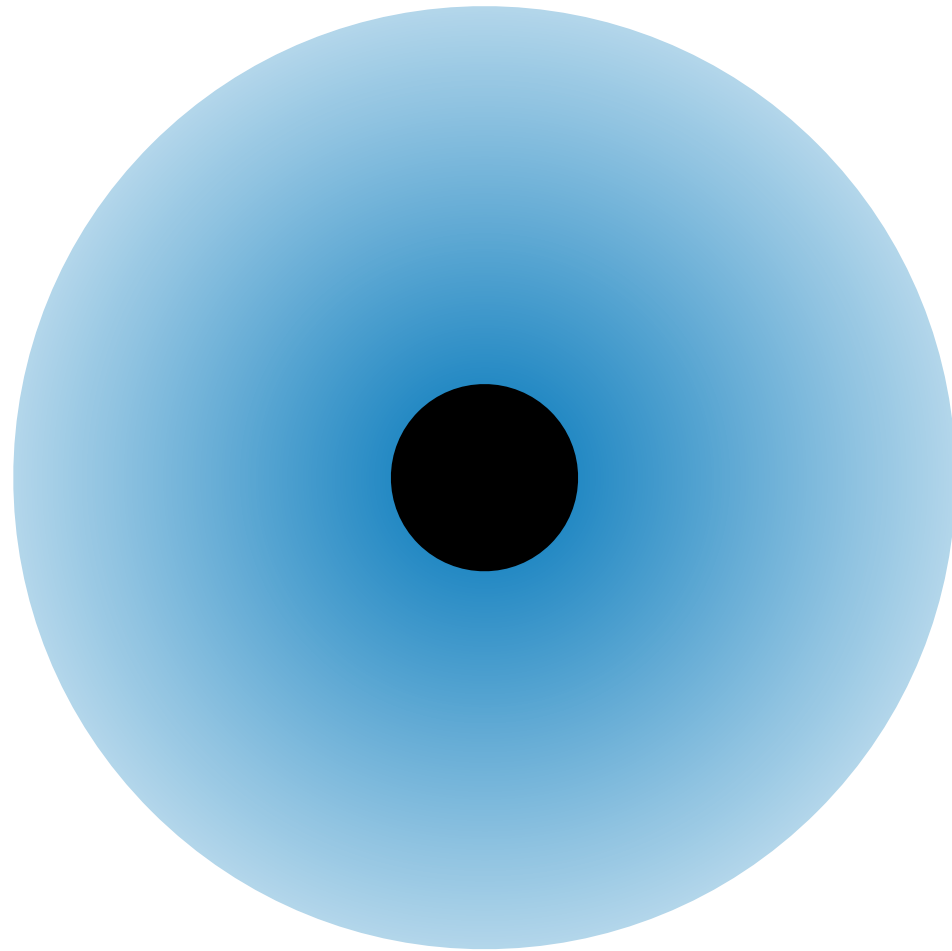
Black hole

Boson star



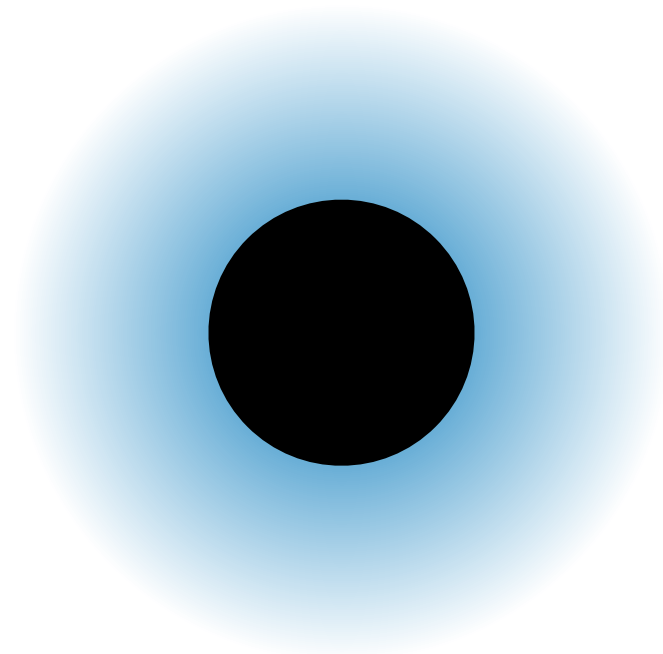
Initial Data

Possible Scenario



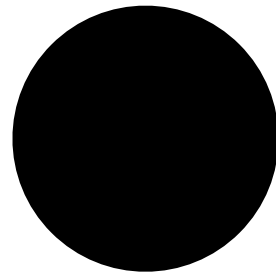
BH eats boson star.

Possible Scenario



Formation of gravitational atom ?

Possible Scenario



Final state

Our strategy

- Gravitational atom in late time

- Test field configuration ($E_\Psi \ll M_{\text{BH}}$)

$$\square_{\text{BH}} \Psi - \mu^2 \Psi = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \omega = \omega_{\text{Re}} + i\omega_{\text{Im}}$$

- Schroedinger-Poisson system

- Newtonian approximation

$$\begin{cases} ds^2 = (1 + 2\Phi_N)dt^2 + \delta_{ij}dx^i dx^j \\ \Psi = \mu^{-1/2} \bar{\Psi} e^{-i\mu t} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} i\frac{\partial \bar{\Psi}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \Delta \bar{\Psi} + \mu \left(-\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{r} + \delta\Phi_N \right) \bar{\Psi} \\ \Delta \delta\Phi_N = 8\pi\mu \bar{\Psi}_0^2 \end{cases}$$

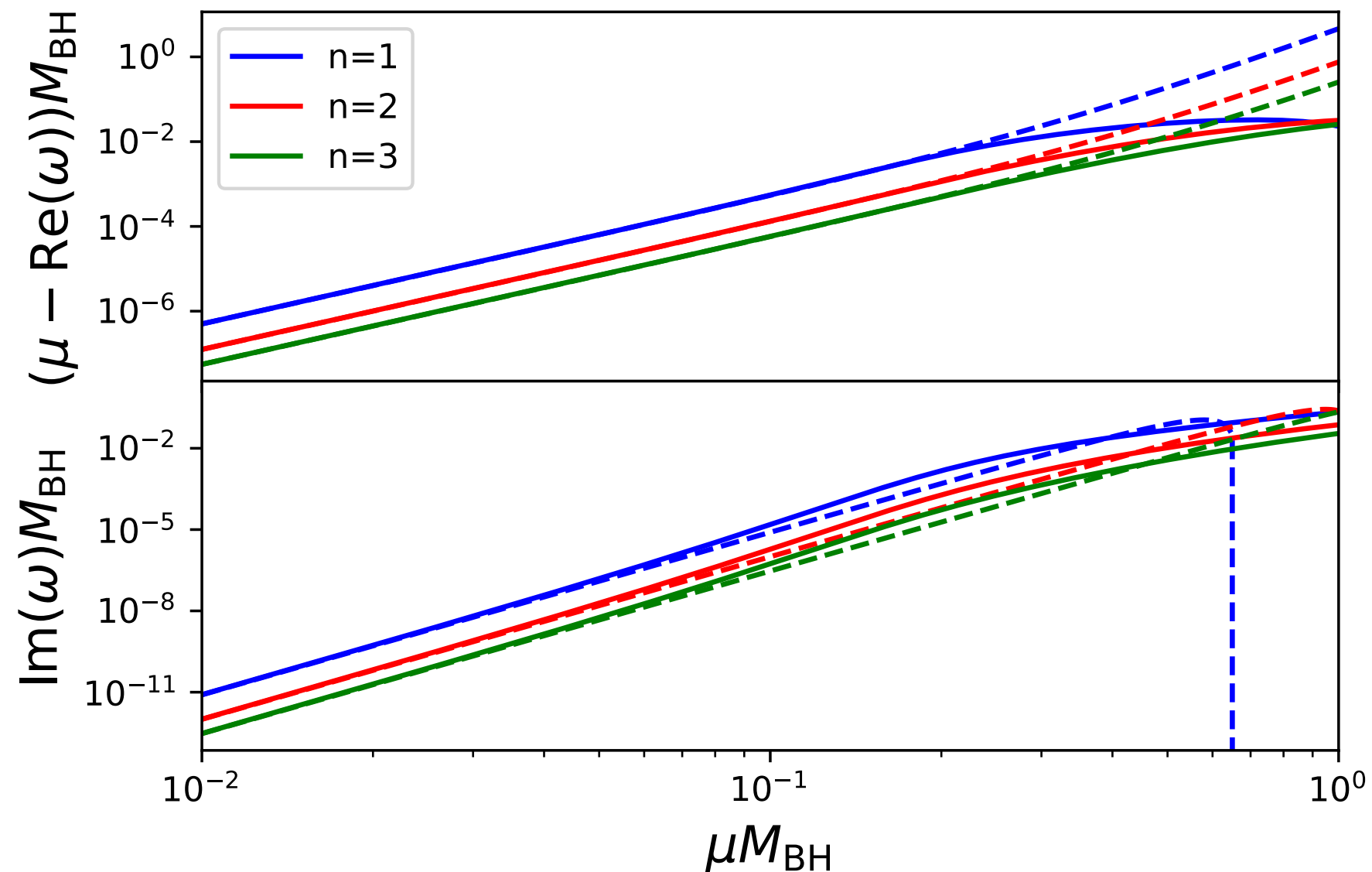
- BH horizon effect is not included.

- Numerical relativity

- All effects are included.
- Simulations with $\mu M_{\text{BH}} \ll 1$ or $\Psi_c \ll 0.01$ are difficult.

Gravitational atom

- Spectrum of gravitational atom
 - Leaver method



Schroedinger-Poisson system

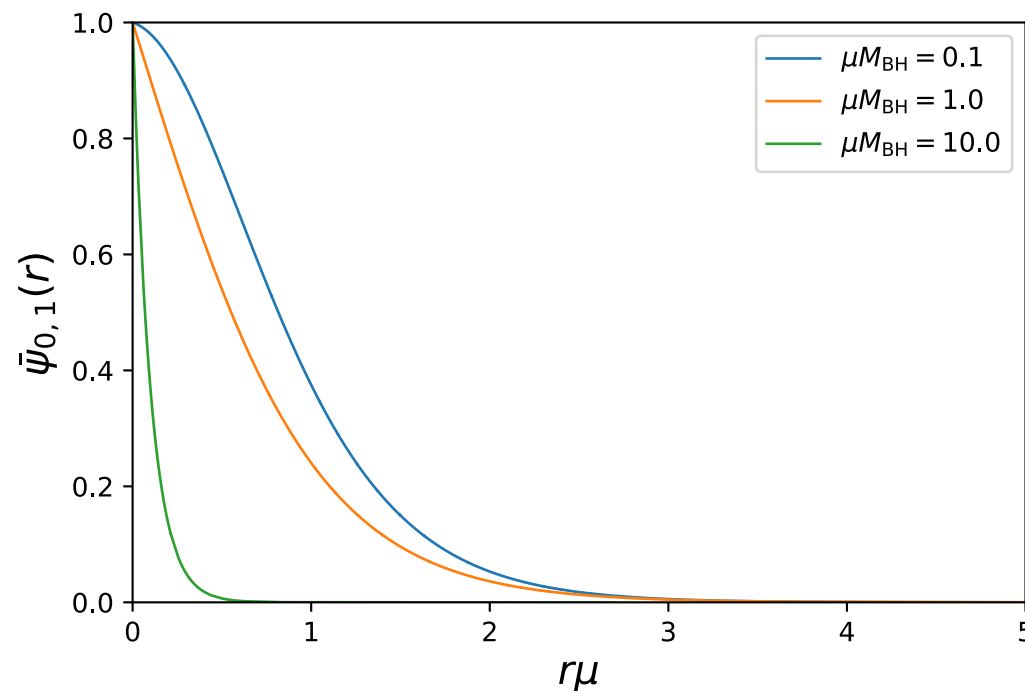
- Configuration of SP system

$$\begin{cases} -\gamma\bar{\psi} = -\frac{1}{2\mu}\Delta\bar{\psi} + \mu\left(-\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{r} + \delta\Phi_N\right)\bar{\psi} \\ \Delta\delta\Phi_N = 8\pi\mu\bar{\psi}_0^2 \end{cases}$$

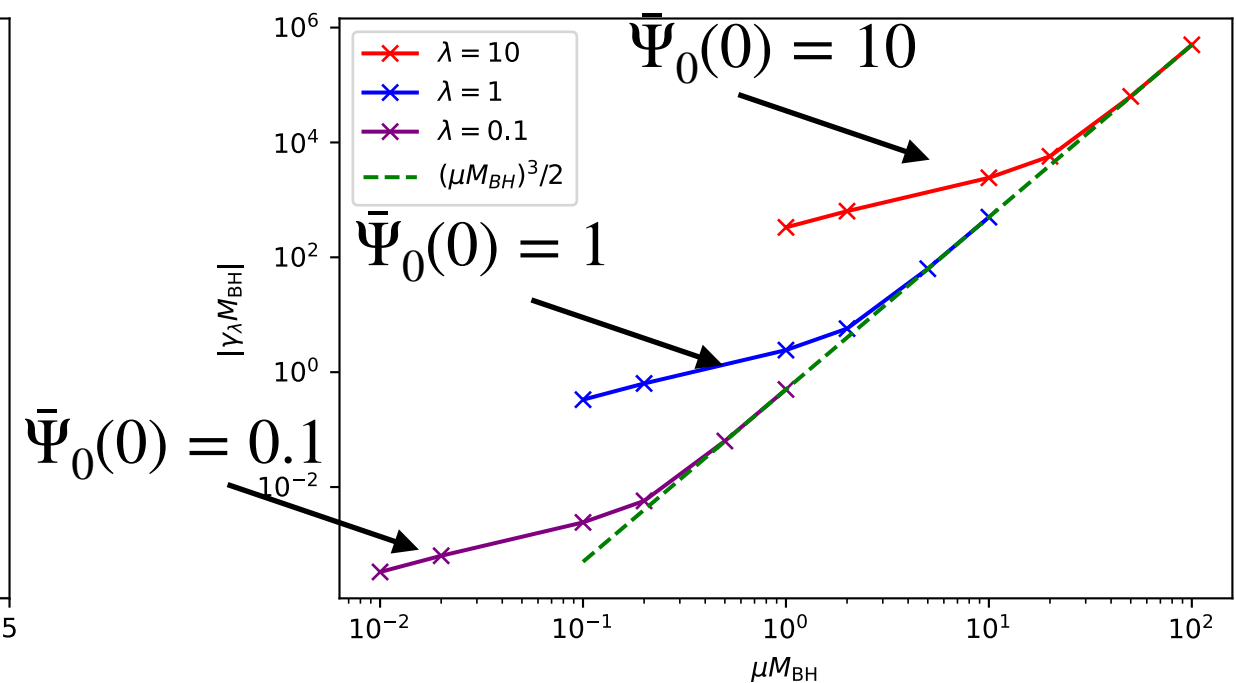
Boundary condition

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\psi}_0 \sim e^{-\sqrt{2\mu|\gamma|}r} \\ \delta\Phi \sim -\frac{M_{\text{BS}}}{r} \end{cases}$$

Radial profile



Spectrum



Schroedinger-Poisson system

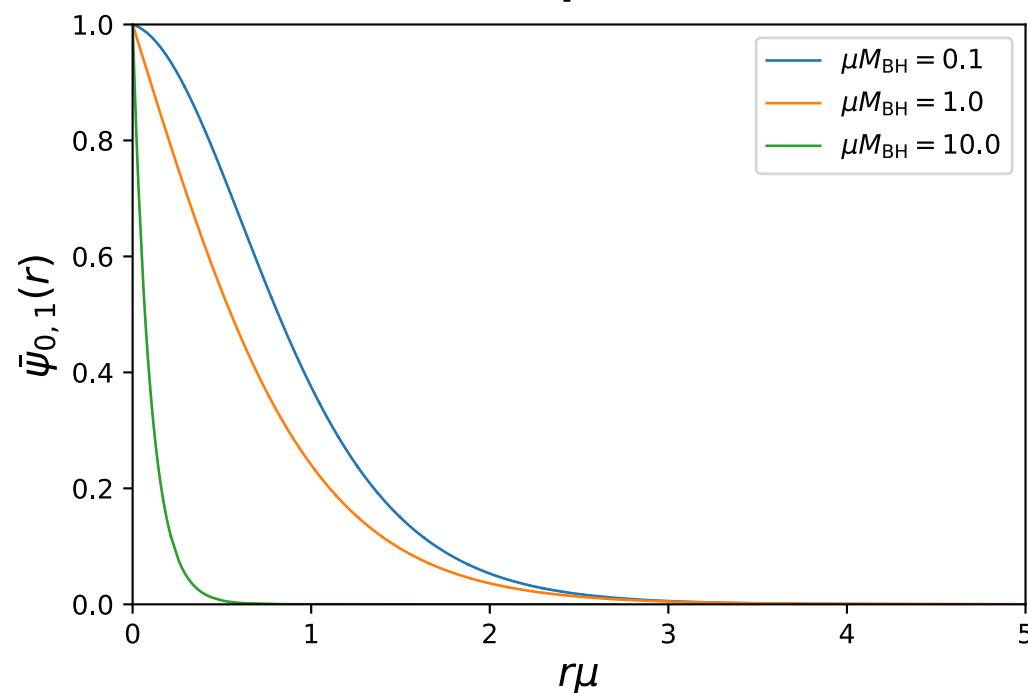
- Configuration of SP system

$$\begin{cases} -\gamma\bar{\psi} = -\frac{1}{2\mu}\Delta\bar{\psi} + \mu\left(-\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{r} + \delta\Phi_N\right)\bar{\psi} \\ \Delta\delta\Phi_N = 8\pi\mu\bar{\psi}_0^2 \end{cases}$$

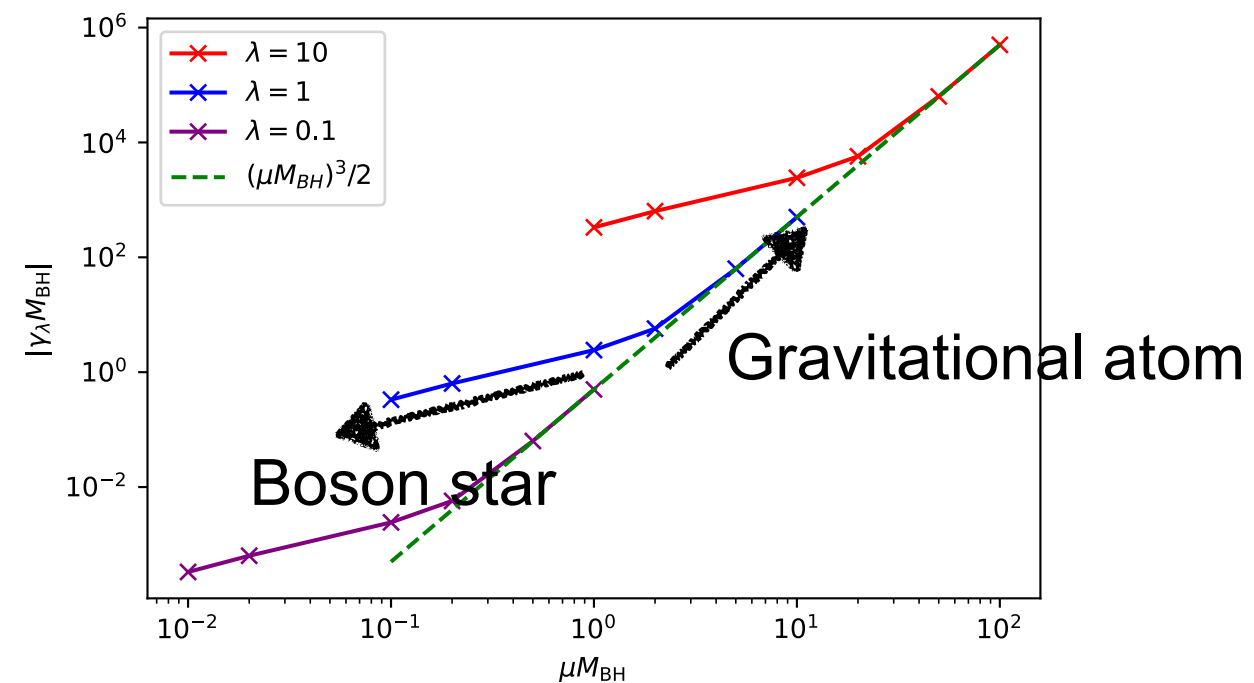
Boundary condition

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\psi}_0 \sim e^{-\sqrt{2\mu|\gamma|}r} \\ \delta\Phi \sim -\frac{M_{\text{BS}}}{r} \end{cases}$$

Radial profile



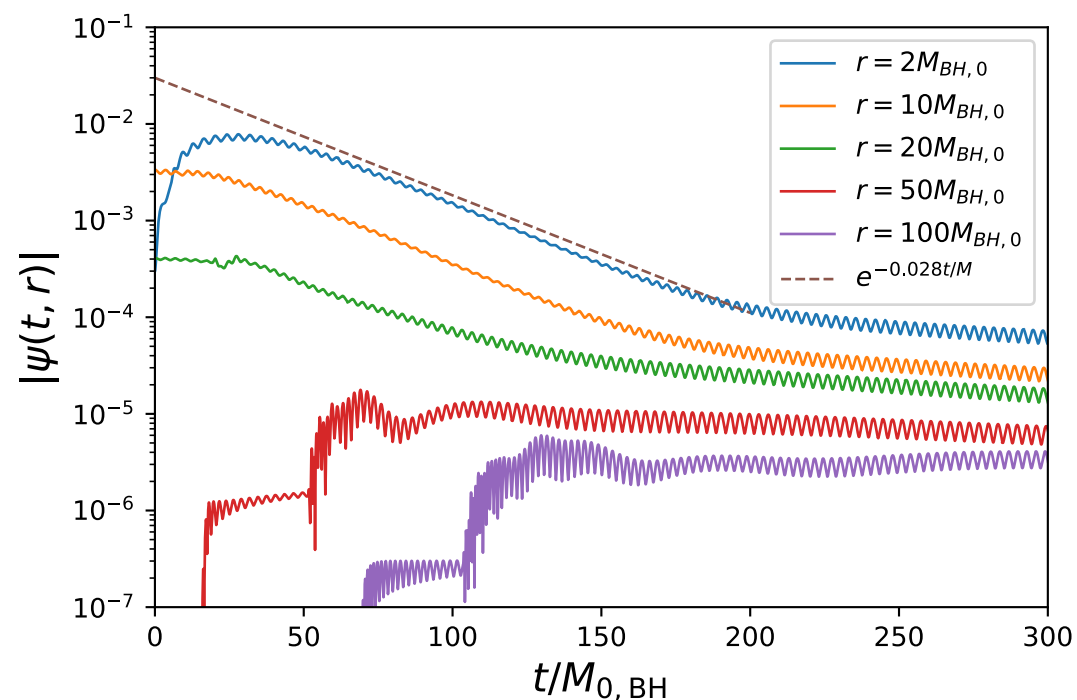
Spectrum



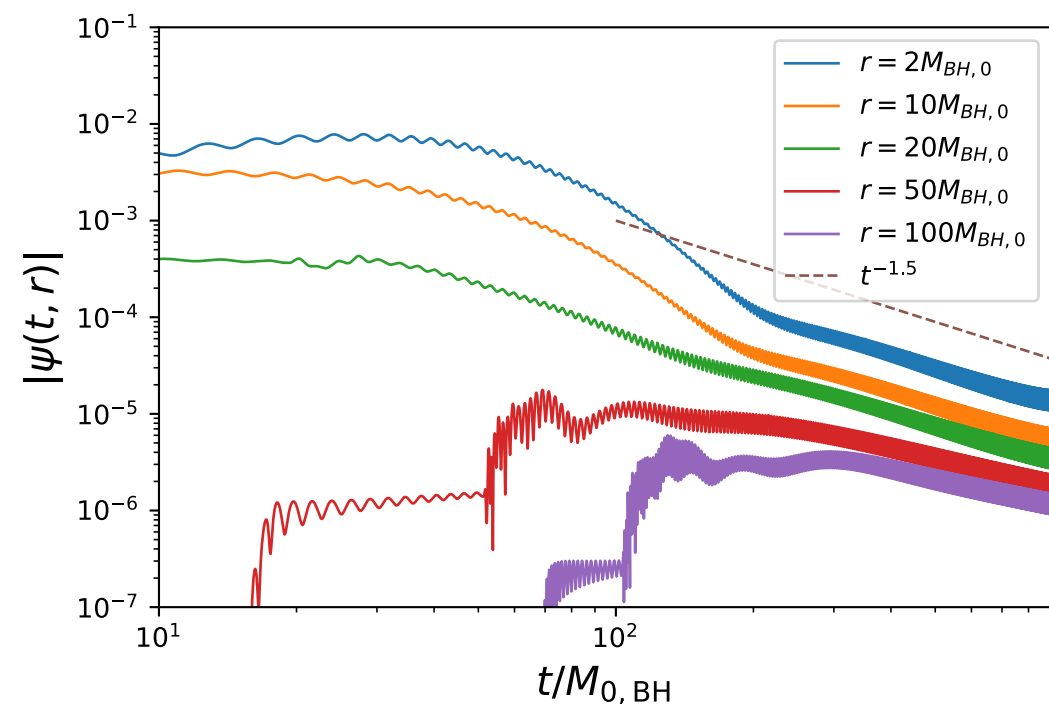
Numerical relativity

- Here, we show “preliminary” results. $\mu M_{0,\text{BH}} = 1, \psi_c = 0.01$

The scalar field decays exponentially around BH in early phase.



In late time, we observe power-law tail.



In general, we can expect power law tail

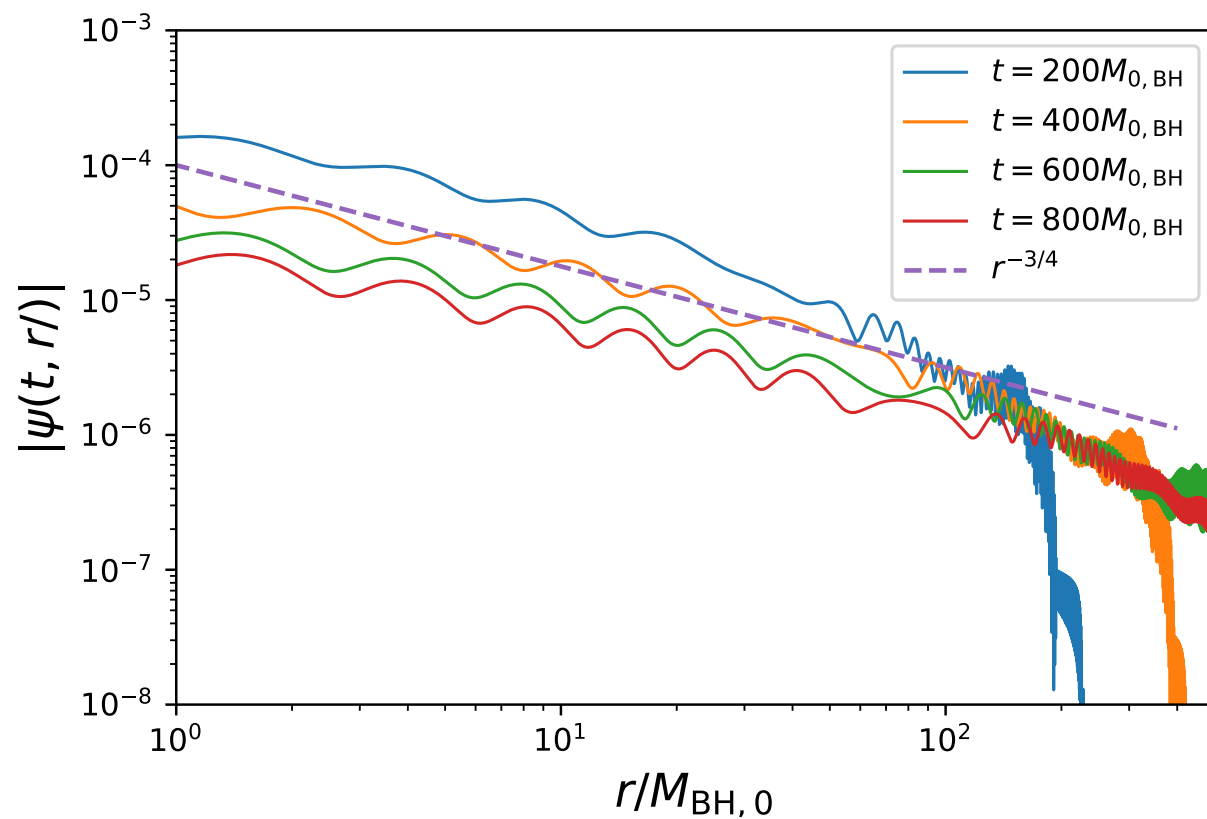
$$\psi \sim t^p \sin(\mu t)$$

$$\begin{cases} p = -(l + 3/2) & \text{at late time} \\ p = -5/6 & \text{at very late time} \end{cases}$$

Preliminary results

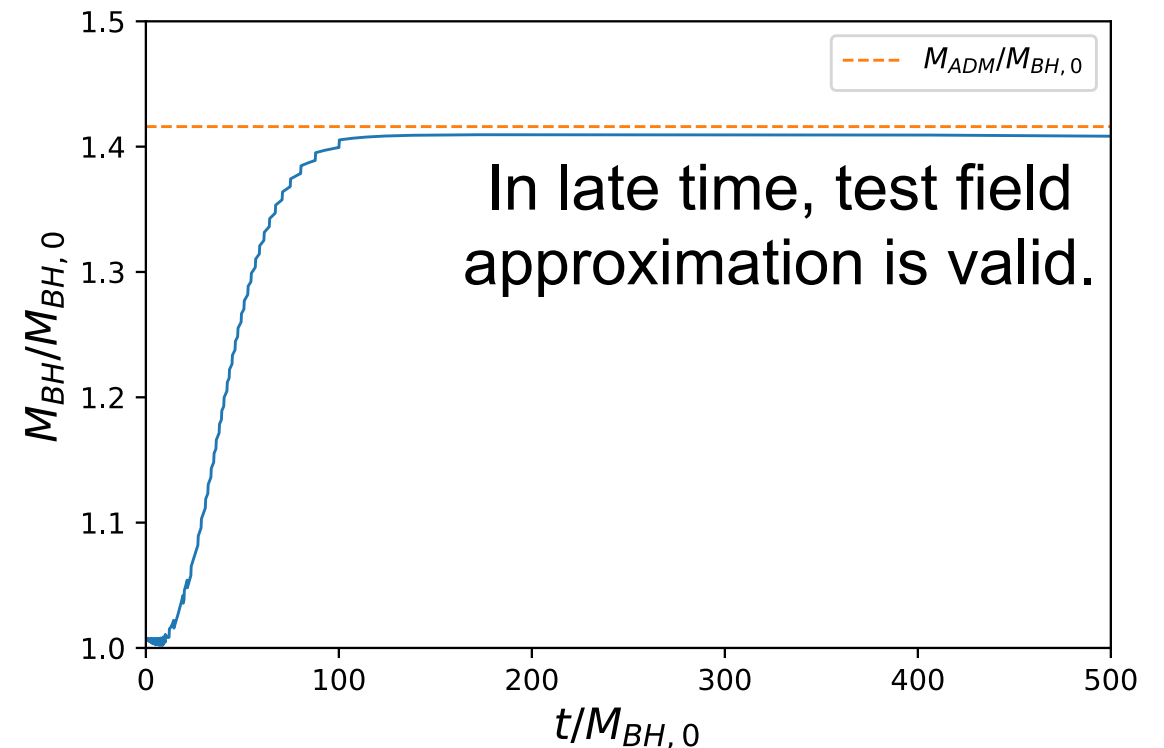
$$\mu M_{0,\text{BH}} = 1, \psi_c = 0.01$$

Late time radial profile of scalar field is $\sim r^{-3/4}$



cf: Lam (2019)

BH eat almost boson star energy in early phase.



In late time, $\mu M_{\text{BH}} \simeq 1.4$

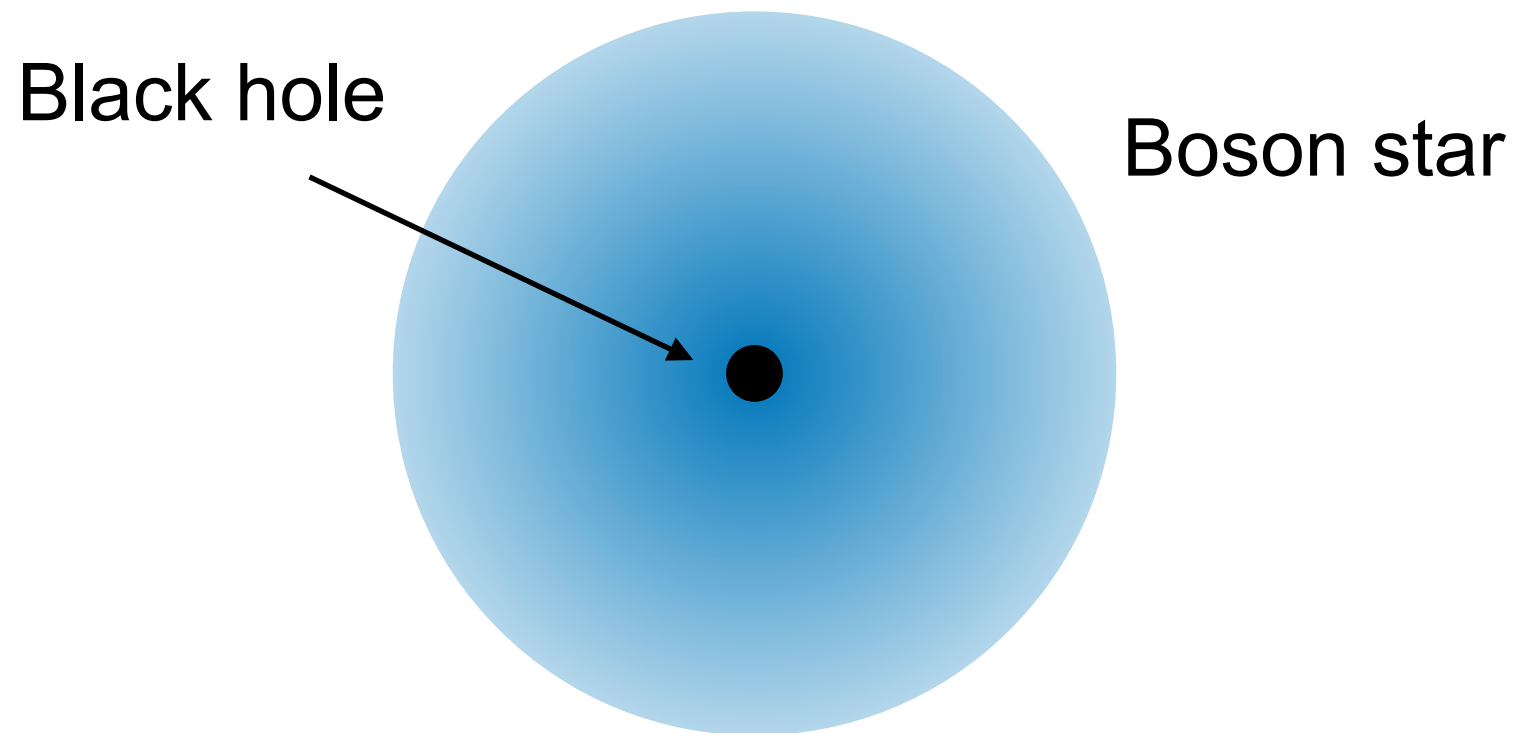
The life time of the corresponding gravitational atom is very short.



power law behavior dominates.

Summary

- We discussed the accretion process of boson star into black hole.



- Gravitation atom : spectrum
- Schrodinger-Poisson system : configuration in Newtonian limit
- Numerical relativity
 - For $\mu M_{0,\text{BH}} = 1, \psi_c = 0.01$
late time power low decay, and power low profile.
- We need further simulations....

Finish

